UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/266
7 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 MARCH 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the text issued by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Nation on 7 February 1994, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Decree No. 302,* under which sanctions are adopted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

We are enclosing a copy of this text so that it may be issued as an official document of the Security Council.

---

* The text of the decree may be consulted in Room 3545.

94-11673 (E) 080394 080394

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/267
7 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between two countries.

1. On 20 September 1993, at 1620 hours, Iranian border patrol personnel at Arvandkenar, at the geographical coordinates of TP75000-31200 on the map of Joeepdeh, where Arvand Rud and Bahmanshir meet, east of Abadan Island, encountered four armed non-military personnel in a 220-horse power speed boat. The four, who had violated Iranian waters, fired at Iranian border police. The latter's response in kind forced the intruders to return towards the Iraqi coast.

2. On 2 October 1993, at 0800 hours, a number of antirevolutionary elements penetrated into Iranian territory in the vicinity of the village of Kookhan at the geographical coordinates of 6598 on the map of Barisoo. They barricaded the Baneh-Sardasht road and returned to Iraq when pursued by Iranian forces.

3. On 3 October 1993, antirevolutionary elements penetrated into Iranian territory and barricaded the Baneh-Bayzidabad road at the geographical coordinates of NE7780 on the map of Baneh and stopped and searched vehicles. They returned to Iraq when pursued by Iranian forces.

4. On 4 October 1993, at 1510 hours, 15 Iraqi military personnel were seen unloading munitions at the geographical coordinates of PB1072 on the map of Mehran in no man's land south of Alooab Mountain.

5. On 4 October 1993, at 1620 hours, an Iraqi loader was seen passing through the geographical coordinates of QA50500-48500, south-west of border pillar 21/22 in the vicinity of Height 31.

6. On 4 October 1993, at 1630 hours, nine Iraqis were seen repairing trenches at the geographical coordinates of NC8712 on the map of Halaleh, west of border pillar 35/3 and Height 540 of southern Meimak Heights.

7. On 6 October 1993, from 1800 to 1845 hours, antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory. They barricaded the Ravansar-Kermanshah road at the geographical coordinates of PD6PB2 on the map of Kermanshah and then returned to Iraq, taking advantage of the dark.

8. On 6 October 1993, at 2300 hours, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory north of Aseman Heights between north-east and north-west of border pillars 99/4 and 99/5 respectively. They entered the village of Brooshkani at the geographical coordinates of NE7773 on the map of Baneh, took a villager and returned to Iraq.

9. On 7 October 1993, a number of Iraqi military personnel installed a camera at Fakkeh sentry post at the geographical coordinates of QA4849 on the map of Yebis between north-west and south-west of border pillars 21/22 and 22 respectively.

10. On 7 October 1993, an antirevolutionary element crossing the border and entering Iranian territory was arrested by Iranian forces at the geographical coordinates of PB8320 on the map of Chai Gharre Tapeh between east and north of border pillars 24/30 and 24/18 respectively. The man was carrying a Colt and Kalashnikov as well as 155 bullets, 2 hand-grenades and a pair of binoculars.

11. On 8 October 1993, at 1730 hours, 15 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory in the vicinity of the village of Abolhassan at the geographical coordinates of NE5983 on the map of Garmab, north-east of border pillars 103 and 103/1. They barricaded the road and stopped and searched the vehicles passing through. They returned to Iraqi territory after they were pursued by Iranian forces.

12. On 8 October 1993, a group of 50 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory, west of Mirabad in the vicinity of the village of Tajan at the geographical coordinates of NF0793 on the map of Soofian. They were turned away by Iranian forces before they could take any action.

13. On 9 October 1993, at 0200 hours, seven Iraqi military personnel crossed into no man's land at the geographical coordinates of QA29950-82050 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar and proceeded to monitor the Iranian sentry post of Chamsari. These personnel returned to Iraq when they were encountered by Iranian border police.

14. On 9 October 1993, at 0945 hours, seven Iraqis were seen installing barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of NC589317 on the map of Kanisheikh, west of border pillar 39/8 and south-west of border pillars 4 and 4A and Height 130.

15. On 9 October 1993, at 1730 hours, seven Iraqis were seen digging trenches at the geographical coordinates of NC6527 on the map of Kanisheikh in no man's land between border pillars 39/3 and 39/4, opposite Abugharib Heights.

16. On 10 October 1993, at 0800 hours, 16 Iraqi military personnel were seen training at the geographical coordinates of NC532408 on the map of Sumar, at the Miantang Darreh Heights near border pillar 42.

17. On 10 October 1993, Iraqi forces put up four group tents at the geographical coordinates of PA935985 on the map of Koohe Gotbeh, west of border pillars 24/9 and 24/10. Fifteen Iraqis stationed themselves there.

18. On 11 October 1993, at 0830 hours, 16 Iraqi soldiers were seen training at the geographical coordinates of NC532408 on the map of Sumar, at Miantang Darreh Heights west of border pillar 42.

19. On 11 October 1993, at 1630 hours, five Iraqis were seen gathering metals at the geographical coordinates of ND6727 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in no man's land, south of border pillars 60/4 and 60/5.

20. On 11 October 1993, at 2220 hours, an Iraqi vehicle equipped with a Dushka weapon was seen going from the south to the north of the geographical coordinates of PA9595 on the map of Meimeh River near border pillars 24/4 and 24/5. They fired at Iranian forces.

21. On 11 October 1993, Iraqi forces built an observation tower at the geographical coordinates of QA0693 on the map of Meimeh River, in no man's land, south of border pillars 60/4 and 60/5.

22. On 11 October 1993, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the village of Nirvan, at the geographical coordinates of NE6376 on the map of Garmab, north-east of Soorkooh and east of border pillar 102 and north-east of border pillar 101/7. After receiving some money, they released a hostage they had taken on 10 October. They left the village at 1800 hours on 11 October and returned to Iraq.

23. On 11 October 1993, Iraqi forces stationed east of the Saddam sentry post were seen passing through the geographical coordinates of QA4156 on the map of Yebis in no man's land at Height 85, where they reconstructed a trench.

24. On 12 October 1993, at 0700 hours, 21 Iraqi military personnel were seen training at the geographical coordinates of NO533408 on the map of Sumar, at the Miantang Darreh, west of border pillar 42.

25. On 12 October 1993, 20 to 30 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the village of Mianeh at the geographical coordinates of NF3610 on the map of Sardasht. They occupied the telecommunications building in the village, blew up the safe and emptied its contents. They also forced the villagers to give them victuals and then returned to Iraq.

26. On 12 October 1993, eight antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the village of Islamabad at the geographical coordinates of NE4287 on the map of Sardasht. They proceeded to distribute leaflets and then returned to Iraqi territory.

27. On 13 October 1993, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NG8725 on the map of Silvana. They entered the village of Khalaj and assaulted the villagers. After killing one villager, they returned to Iraq.

28. On 13 October 1993, 3 Iraqi vehicles with 12 passengers were seen passing through the geographical coordinates of QA0490 on the map of Meimeh River, south of border pillars 24 and 24/1; at the geographical coordinates of QA285824 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar in no man's land, west of border pillar 22/31; at the geographical coordinates of QA348736 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar, south-west of border pillar 22/22; and at the geographical coordinates of QA35447560 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar, opposite border pillar 22/23.

29. On 14 October 1993, at 1850 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the Mohammad Qassem sentry post in Iraq at the geographical coordinates of PB052685 on the map of Mehran north-east of Ta'an village, opposite the sentry post of the Farrokhabad in Mehran, effected several consecutive explosions. Pieces of shells from the explosions hit Iranian territory.

30. On 14 October 1993, at 2250 hours, antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory. From the village of Marza'eh at the geographical coordinates of FN3015 on the map of Alavan, north-east of border pillar 112, they fired at the border sentry post. Iranian reaction halted the incident and the perpetrators returned to Iraq.

31. On 14 October 1993, at 1000 hours, three Iraqi military personnel were seen repairing a gun at the geographical coordinates of NC836192 on the map of Halaleh, in no man's land, north of border pillar 35/8 of Meimak Heights.

32. On 15 October 1993, at 0840 hours, Iraqi military personnel stationed at Iraqi Base 2 opposite the Iranian sentry post of Ein Mansour at the geographical coordinates of PA99850-95900 on the map of Meimeh River, situated in no man's land, in the vicinity of border pillars 24/4 and 4/5, were seen digging trenches.

33. On 15 October 1993, at 2310 hours, six flare bullets were fired by Iraqis from the geographical coordinates of ND6624, west of border pillar 60/2 and south of Height 585. The bullets were fired in the direction of Dashte Zahab and Gharavnir Heights at the geographical coordinates of ND6820 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin south of border pillar 60 in Iranian territory.

34. On 15 October 1993, at 2310 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the geographical coordinates of ND665245 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in no man's land south of Height 585, west of border pillars 60/2 and 60/3, fired flare bullets at the geographical coordinates of ND685205 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin. The flare shells landed in Iranian territory after they fizzled out.

35. On 16 October 1993, at 0950 hours, six Iraqi military personnel were seen passing through the area south-west of border pillar 40/5 at the geographical coordinates of NC575381 on the map of Sumar, at the Koomasang Heights and south-west of Makki Springs and Miantang.

36. On 16 October 1993, at 1730 hours, 50 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NG8149 on the map of Silvana in the vicinity of the village of Taloo. They barricaded the road and lectured to the passengers of passing vehicles for two hours.

37. On 16 October 1993, at 2320 hours, four unidentified personnel in no man's land west of border pillar 24/1 at the geographical coordinates of QA32932 on the map of Meimeh River intended to penetrate the positions of Iranian border police. The latter's response forced them to return to Iraq.

38. On 17 October 1993, at 1025 hours, five Iraqi military personnel entered no man's land and unloaded a large binocular from their vehicle. They installed the equipment at an observation centre at the geographical coordinates of NC415639 on the map of Naftshahr. They left the area after they were spotted.

39. On 17 October 1993, at 1040 hours, a number of antirevolutionaries crossed the border at no man's land and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of PB513496 on the map of Koohe Gach, 16 kilometres north of border pillar 24/49. They intended to penetrate the Iranian stations, but had to return to Iraq when they encountered Iranian forces.

40. On 17 October 1993, Iraqi forces were seen installing barbed wire and repairing their positions at the geographical coordinates of NC851386 on the map of Sumar, at Koomasang Heights and south-west of Makki Springs and Miantang and border pillar 40/5.

41. On 17 October 1993, at 2040 hours, a number of Iraqi military personnel at the geographical coordinates of QA5149 on the map of Yebis in no man's land west of border pillar 21/22, south of the Iranian border sentry post, fired at the Iranian border police. The latter's response drove the Iraqis back into their territory.

42. On 17 October 1993, at 0815 hours, 50 Iraqi military personnel were seen building a road at the geographical coordinates of QA7018 on the map of Chazzabeh. Some of them were observing Iranian forces.

43. On 18 October 1993, at 0800 hours, eight Iraqi military personnel were seen at the geographical coordinates of ND596242 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in no man's land north of the sentry post of Ghal'eh Sefid in Iran and the border river of Ghoorehtoo. These personnel were collecting equipment for trenches.

44. On 18 October 1993, at 1740 hours, Iraqi forces fired 10 mortar shells from the geographical coordinates of ND386103 on the map of Khosravi into Iranian territory.

45. On 19 October 1993, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NF5204 on the map of Barisoo, north-east of Sardasht and the geographical coordinates of NE4594 on the map of Barisoo, north-east of Laklak Mount and north of Resar Mount. Once seen, they were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraq.

46. On 19 October 1993, 15 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NE4094 on the map of Sardasht, at the village of Dollagarm, north-east of Laklak Mount and south-west of Hinmal Mount, at border pillar 107. They were spotted and pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

47. On 19 October 1993, 17 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the village of Ahmadbaroo, at the geographical coordinates of NF3619 on the map of Alavan, 12 kilometres east of border pillar 114/1. These elements were spotted and pursued by Iranian forces. They then returned to Iraq.

48. On 20 October 1993, at 1630 hours, 17 Iraqi military personnel at the geographical coordinates of NC832193 on the map of Halaleh, situated in no man's land north of border pillar 35/8 at Meimak Heights, were seen repairing trenches as a group.

49. On 20 October 1993, at 1630 hours, four Iraqi military personnel at the geographical coordinates of PB094765 on the map of Mehran, in no man's land west of border pillar 33/2 and Zalooab Mount, were seen installing wireless equipment.

50. On 20 October 1993, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory south of the Bardsepian Mount, east of Piranshahr. They entered the village of Gardehbon at the geographical coordinates of NF2961 on the map of Hangabad and forced their way into the house of one of the residents. They attacked the residents of the house and left them wounded. These elements returned to Iraq after they were pursued by Iranian forces.

51. On 21 October 1993, at 0800 hours, three Iraqi military personnel at the geographical coordinates of ND415099 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 56/1 and north-west of Darband Joogh, were seen digging trenches.

52. On 21 October 1993, at 1000 hours, four Iraqi military personnel were seen repairing barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of ND400125 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land, north of border pillar 54 and south of border pillars 55 and 55/1.

53. On 23 October 1993, at 1600 hours, three Iraqi military personnel were installing barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of NC837193 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land, north of border pillar 35/8.

54. On 24 October 1993, at 1000 hours, 13 Iraqi military personnel were seen training in no man's land west of border pillar 56/1 and north-west of Darband Joogh at the geographical coordinates of 391127 on the map of Khosravi.

55. On 24 October 1993, at 1541 hours, Iraqis effected a large explosion at the geographical coordinates of NC835193 on the map of Halaleh north of border pillar 38/5 at Meimak Heights.

56. On 24 October 1993, at 1300 hours, three Iraqi soldiers were seen installing barbed wire at Tappeh Shohada at the geographical coordinates of NC832193 on the map of Halaleh, north-west of border pillar 35/8 and west of Height 670 of Meimak Heights.

57. On 25 October 1993, at 0800 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were seen digging canals at the geographical coordinates of NC711223 on the map of Halaleh, north-

west of border pillar 27 and south-west of border pillar 38, west of Height 192, south of Ghalalem Mount.

58. On 25 October 1993, between 0900 and 1200 hours, six Iraqi military personnel were seen digging offensive trenches south of Abugharib Mount at the geographical coordinates of NC681241 on the map of Kani Sheikh, west of border pillar 39/1.

59. On 25 October 1993, at 0700 hours, an Iraqi compressor and loading equipment were seen digging the ground in no man's land at border pillars 15 and 16 at the geographical coordinates of QA7021 on the map of Chazzabeh.

60. On 25 October 1993, at 1430 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Meimak Heights effected two large explosions at the geographical coordinates of NC832193 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land, north of border pillar 38/5.

61. On 25 October 1993, at 1605 hours, six antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NE3789 on the map of Sardasht, east of Bitoosh and north of Koohe Noori, south of Laklak Mount and border pillar 106/1. They were spotted and pursued by Iranian personnel. The pursuit forced them to return to Iraq.

62. On 25 October 1993, at 1800 hours, five antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory, 13 kilometres east of border pillar 91 at the geographical coordinates of PE0443 on the map of Marivan. They threatened and terrorized the inhabitants of the villages of Benavcheh and robbed them of supplies and money while they distributed flyers. They then left to go to the village of Biloo at the geographical coordinates of PE0242 on the map of Marivan, where they intended to lecture the villagers, but pursuit by Iranian personnel forced them to return to Iraq.

63. On 26 October 1993, the tanker Camellia, flying the Japanese flag, left Basra port and sailed towards the sea.

64. On 26 October 1993, at 0330 hours, a number of antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory where they fired at the sentry post of Baleh Bozan at the geographical coordinates of PD07100-84800 on the map of Nosood, north of the border village of Herta and south-west of border pillar 69/11. They encountered a response by the police personnel at the Iranian sentry post, and in the altercation two border police were wounded and the intruders returned to Iraq under the guise of the night.

65. On 26 October 1993, between 0750 and 1100 hours, nine Iraqi soldiers were seen digging trenches at the geographical coordinates of NC715224 on the map of Halaleh, north of border pillar 37 and Height 192, south of border pillar 38 and Ghalalem Height.

66. On 26 October 1993, at 1030 hours, eight Iraqi military personnel were seen repairing the observatory at the geographical coordinates of NC646277 on the map of Kani Sheikh, west of border pillar 39/4 at Ghalalem Heights and south of Sadd River.

67. On 26 October 1993, at 1030 hours, eight Iraqi soldiers were seen repairing the observatory in no man's land, west of border pillar 39/4 at the geographical coordinates of NC646277 on the map of Kani Sheikh and west of Abugharib Mount and Height 90.

68. On 26 October 1993, at 1500 hours, four Iraqi military personnel were seen digging trenches at the geographical coordinates of NC715224 on the map of Halaleh, west of border pillar 39.

69. On 27 October 1993, at 1040 hours, 70 Iraqi military personnel were seen in 2 vehicles at the geographical coordinates of NC414990 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillars 51 and 52, where 40 personnel were let out and the rest continued to travel behind Height 256. At that location they were no longer in sight.

70. On 28 October 1993, at 0900 hours, eight Iraqi military personnel were seen putting up a group tent at the geographical coordinates of NE845654 on the map of Baneh in no man's land, east and west of border pillars 99/2 and 99.

71. On 29 October 1993, at 1540 hours, Iraqi military personnel were seen building embankments at the geographical coordinates of QA620093500 on the map of Meimeh River in no man's land, south of border pillar 23.

72. On 29 October 1993, at 1245 hours, 20 Iraqi military personnel were seen training at the geographical coordinates of ND396100 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land, west of border pillar 56/1 and Darban Jooq of Iran.

73. On 29 October 1993, at 1640 hours, 18 Iraqis were seen gathering plates in the vicinity of the geographical coordinates of ND397127 in no man's land, south of border pillars 55/3 and 55/4 and west of Darban Jooq in Iran and border pillars 55, 55/1 and 55/2.

74. On 29 October 1993, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory south-east of Jaldian in the vicinity of the village of Ashnoorang at the geographical coordinates of NF2168 on the map of Soofian. They were pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

75. On 29 October 1993, 40 antirevolutionary elements were seen crossing the border and penetrated into Iranian territory in the vicinity of the village of Ragorbeh at the geographical coordinates of MG9515 on the map of Ghizej. They were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraq.

76. On 30 October 1993, at 0705 hours, 16 Iraqi military personnel were seen training in no man's land, south of border pillar 24 at the geographical coordinates of QA04400>2600 on the map of Meimeh River.

77. On 30 October 1993, at 1000 hours, four Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a trench at the geographical coordinates of CN595330 on the map of Kani Sheikh in no man's land, south of border pillar 1/40 and west of border pillars 40 and 40A and north of Height 150.

78. On 30 October 1993, at 1350 hours, an Iraqi loader was seen digging at the geographical coordinates of QA4980049/900 on the map of Yebis, south-west of the sentry post of Fakkeh and border pillar 22.

79. On 30 October 1993, at 1800 hours, 20 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of PC0598 on the map of Karand in Sorkheh Dizeh area. They barricaded the Sarpol-Karand road and stopped all military and non-military vehicles and their passengers. They released the non-military vehicles and set fire to five military ones. They proceeded to kill one of the soldiers and wound another one before they returned to Iraq, taking advantage of the dark.

80. On 31 October 1993, at 1245 hours, 15 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory east of border pillar 124/2 and north-east of Ta'achi Mount and south-east of Navieh Khan Turn at the geographical coordinates of NF9394 on the map of Siparz (Birgim). They were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraq.

81. On 31 October 1993, a number of Iraqi military personnel were seen putting up a group tent at the geographical coordinates of PB392400 on the map of Koohe Toonel, south of border pillar 25/7, and the geographical coordinates of PB417402 on the map of Koohe Gach, west of border pillar 25/3 and south-west of border pillars 25/4 and 25/5 in no man's land; and at the geographical coordinates of PB428405 on the map of Koohe Gach situated in no man's land, west of border pillar 25/3 and south of border pillar 25/4.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/268
7 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you about the recent increase in the Serbian repression against the Albanian people in Kosova.

During the last two weeks, the Serbian authorities intensified their repression against the Albanian population in Kosova. In addition to the routine terror carried out through the brutal police expeditions undertaken under the pretext of arms search, the Serbian authorities took some other cruel measures aiming at finally destroying the Albanian cultural institutions.

By the end of February, the Serbian authorities ruling Kosova closed down the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosova and sequestrated the building. Despite the strong Albanian peaceful reaction, those authorities decided to close this high and fundamental Albanian scientific and cultural institution.

On 28 February 1994, the Serbian authorities ordered the closure of the Institute of Albanology (Institute for Albanian Studies) of Prishtina. That Institute has been the major research centre for the Albanian historical and ethnic heritage.

My country attaches great importance to the functioning of these two institutions for the protection and promotion of the Albanian heritage. The closure of the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosova and the actions to close the Institute of Albanology of Prishtina are a part of the overall Serbian terror against the Albanians in Kosova and a form of genocide against the Albanian culture.

Another innocent Albanian was killed by the Serbian military forces, thus showing clear evidence of the fierce and systematic violence which has increased the death toll among the Albanian victims of the Serbian rule over Kosova. Last Monday, the Serbian military shot dead Selman Pajazit Daci, at the Han of Elez, a village located in the border area between Kosova and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. No explanation was given by the military authorities. Such actions of fierce violence further aggravate the already increasing high tension prevailing in Kosova since 1989. This killing happens at a time when

big military movements of the Serbian army, including heavy artillery, are reportedly being observed in various districts of Kosova, especially near Prishtina, the capital of Kosova.

On 28 February, the Serbian police undertook two large punitive expeditions in the district of Skenderaj. Early in the morning, some 20 Serbian police raided the home of Ismet Veliqi, from Polac village. Mr. Veliqi, a former army officer, was then arrested. In Baks village (district of Skenderaj) a police unit of 30 Serbian police raided the home of Avdi Behrani, former police commander-in-chief of Skenderaj district, and, after a thorough search of his home, Mr. Behrani was arrested.

The police expeditions on "arms search" of the so-called "campaign for the collection of arms" have continued since December 1992. During these expeditions, hundreds of Albanian homes have been raided; some 3,400 Albanians have directly suffered police brutality, most of them brutally beaten and maltreated by the Serbian police, and many of them were imprisoned. In many cases the police have asked the family members to evacuate their homes and migrate out of Kosova or otherwise they are threatened with extermination.

The political persecution of the Albanian political and human rights activists reached its climax when, on 23 February, the Serb-run District Court in Prishtina finished another political trial of 19 Albanians accused of "hostile activity", and announced prison terms of from 1 to 10 years' imprisonment. The trial process lasted for a long time and suffered from serious procedural violations, including the use of torture against the defendants.

Since the expulsion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) monitors from Kosova by the Serbian authorities, the situation has continuously deteriorated. The explosive situation in Kosova presents a serious threat of an outbreak of hostilities there, which could provoke a broad conflict in the Balkans. Therefore, I call the attention of the Security Council to investigate without delay the situation in Kosova. Likewise, I reiterate the calls of my Government to give consideration to the prevention of the conflict in Kosova, including immediate consideration of deployment of the United Nations troops there with a view to preventing a spillover of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Kosova.

May I ask your kind assistance so that this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/269
7 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In the light of the present consultations among the members of the Security Council concerning the terrorist massacre at the Ibrahimi Mosque and the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, and the participation of my country's delegation in the current discussions within the Council in that respect, and based on the commitment of my country, Jordan, which is striving to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region and wishes to ensure the success of the peace process begun in Madrid in October 1991, I am transmitting to you a copy of an article entitled "Temple Mount Targeted: Jewish Extremists Plan Action" which was published in the Jerusalem edition of The Jerusalem Post of 17 December 1993. This article clearly and plainly demonstrates the premeditated and declared intentions of the extremist Jewish groups in the occupied Arab territories, particularly Kach, to carry out acts of terrorism and provocation in the vicinity of the Islamic holy places with the aim of aborting the peace process and impeding implementation of the provisions of the relevant agreements.

Publication of this article in the well-known newspaper The Jerusalem Post late last December issued a resounding warning to the Israeli Government, which allegedly wishes to ensure the success of the peace process, to take precautions to foil the settlers' racist crime against Muslims in the holy Ibrahimi Mosque. The failure of the Israeli Government in that respect is proof of its shared responsibility for the massacre which took place on 25 February 1994, i.e. 69 days after the leaders of Kach, the racist settler movement, had declared their dark and criminal intentions to kill Palestinians in order to thwart the peace process.

The Security Council's examination of the contents of this article should have a positive influence on your deliberations, which we hope will culminate in the adoption of an appropriate resolution to ensure the protection of the Palestinian people and the Islamic and Christian holy places under occupation control until a just, lasting and comprehensive peaceful settlement is reached on the basis of international legitimacy and the resolutions of the Security Council in the context of the current peace process.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of Council members and have it circulated, together with its annex, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan S. ABU ODEH
Permanent Representative

Annex

Jerusalem Post of 17 December 1993

Temple Mount Targeted:
Jewish Extremists Plan Action

Levy Cohen

Jewish extremist groups who oppose the peace process are planning actions they hope will disrupt government plans to bring about Arab autonomy in Judea and Samaria. Leaders of one of these groups told in Jerusalem this week of plans to bring hundreds of activists to the Temple Mount, where they will physically block off all access to Moslems who attempt to enter. Kach activist Tiran Pollack announced a plan to march thousands of Jews through Arab towns in the territories following an IDF pullback. Pollack hopes that such a provocation will lead to a response from the Palestinian police that will allow Kach "soldiers" to use their arms to defend themselves.

One group of activists, whose activities center on liberating the Temple Mount, told *JP*: "All the settlements in the territories are worthless as long as the Temple Mount remains under foreign control. When you battle a dragon, you have to cut off its head, not its hands or tail. The Arabs know that whoever controls the Temple Mount controls the land. We have over 300 people ready. We will supply them with helmets and bullet-proof vests and we'll stage a sit-in and block off every gate. We're prepared to fight thousands of them as a symbolic act to liberate the Temple Mount."

Kach's Tiran Pollack recounted the incident where three Arabs were killed near Hebron last week and promised that, "it's only a start." Pollack said that his organization is preparing possible courses of action following an IDF pullback from Arab population centers: "We will march thousands of our followers through Arab towns to show that we're not going anywhere. If the Arabs react, and we feel ourselves in danger, then we'll use our weapons in self-defense. Several incidents like this will bring about an explosion in the peace process."

Pollack expressed optimism about the future: "It was just Hanukka. Back then, one family, the Maccabees, fought against millions of Greeks and won. It won't be any easier for Jews today, but we have to trust in God and pray for a miracle."

Baruch Marzel, a Kach colleague of Pollack's added, "We plan to do everything we can to stop the peace process. All of Shimon Peres's fantasies will be washed away by a river of blood."

Another organization active in sabotaging the government's plans for autonomy is *Chai Vekayam* (live and exist). This well-organized group recently came out with a new constitution proclaiming a new Jewish State in any area where the IDF vacates. The organization, which is headed by former Jewish underground leader, Yehuda Etzion, sees itself as an ideological catalyst which can fill the void that the State of Israel has left in its failure as a Jewish state.

Most of these right-wing organizations work in cooperation and in coordination with one another, and many members are active in several forums simultaneously. There exists a genuine fear of police informers today, so spokesmen are reluctant to divulge many details of operations that are currently in the planning stages.

Occasionally, a new organization such as *Sword of David* will pop up and claim responsibility for an action like the killing of the three Arabs near Hebron last week. Settler activists are quick to deny any connection with such incidents but claim "understanding" for the motivations behind them.

Jerusalem Police Spokesman Superintendent Shmulik Ben-Ruby pointed out the difficulty for the police to deal with mere threats. But, he added "the police will work to prevent any disturbance of the public order in Jerusalem by any group."

All these groups are preparing for what they see as the crucial stage in their activities with the introduction of armed Palestinian policemen near their homes. "A Palestinian policeman is nothing but a PLO terrorist with a gun," said one activist. "We are preparing the appropriate response for them." □

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/270
7 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated today, from my President to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 March 1994 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Resolution 900 (1994) adopted by the Security Council on Friday, 4 March 1994 is undoubtedly useful. We believe it will further encourage a process of diminishing hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, this resolution does not ultimately protect Maglaj, a city under siege for nine months and which in the past month has become a particular target of Serbian forces and subject to an offensive against its civilians. The aggressor has constantly stepped up pressure on the city's defenders by employing new artillery, especially those pieces withdrawn from Sarajevo's surroundings. Thousands of people in this besieged city will not be able to resist these forces that have an abundant supply of weaponry and, from the technical point of view, are more superior.

The situation in this city is dire and calls for urgent action by the Security Council. It is necessary to halt these attacks immediately and to dispatch a team of international observers. These steps should be followed by the sending of peace-keeping troops to the besieged city. If the above steps are not taken, there is a real likelihood that genocide will be carried out against the inhabitants of that city.

If the international community allows this to happen due to its own inertia, all achievements in the recent weeks will be annulled. If, instead, tragedy in Maglaj is prevented by resolute action, the current momentum towards peace will receive the reinforcement that it needs to establish peace throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I urge the Council to immediately take those necessary measures and resolute steps that would be pertinent to the weight of the situation.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
General

S/1994/271
7 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated today, from my President to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 March 1994 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that Srebrenica, a town declared a "safe area" according to resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), had been relatively quiet for some time. However, recently, the Serb aggressor has resumed attacks against this "safe area", thus, blatantly violating the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions.

While the rotation of United Nations peace-keeping contingents was taking place, Serb forces occupied the villages of Ljeskovici, Ursici, Jasenova and Podravanje, all situated within the area declared safe, on 2, 3 and 4 March, respectively. During the night of 4 and 5 March, Serb forces attacked a camp settlement in Slapovici which had been built out of donations from the Governments of Sweden and Norway. In this attack, they killed and/or imprisoned a number of civilians. Approximately 1,000 inhabitants who had moved into a completed part of the settlement, were forced to flee towards the town of Srebrenica.

From the above mentioned, it is evident that the aggressor continues to ignore all the decisions of the international community while, on the other hand, UNPROFOR is unable to protect the civilian population in the demilitarized zone of Srebrenica.

We urge the Security Council to take all the appropriate measures to force Serbian troops to withdraw to the lines that had been demarcated around Srebrenica before the attacks took place. We also urge the Council to ensure a firmer control of the situation on the ground in order that the refugees be guaranteed at least basic safety in their provisional settlements.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/272
8 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 21 to 28 February 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation and in order to drop heat flares.

21 February 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 21 February 1994.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi and Amarah.

22 February 1994

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basra, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Lasaf, Jabayish, Qal'at Salih and Amarah.

23 February 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman and Qal'at Salih.

24 February 1994

(a) Northern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Ushbayjah, Qal'at Salih, Jabayish and Artawi.

- At 1500 hours on 24 February, a hostile aircraft dropped three heat flares on the Shaykhan district in Ninawa Governorate.

25 February 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 39 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Ushbayjah and Lasaf.

26 February 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 26 February 1994.

(b) Southern region: 49 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Basra and Artawi.

- At 1205 hours on 26 February 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Samawah, Amarah, the area south of Diwaniyah, Qurnah, Basra and Shatrah. It departed at 1452 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

27 February 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 27 February 1994.

(b) Southern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the southern region on 27 February 1994.

28 February 1994

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 44 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah and Suq al-Shuyukh.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/273
8 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Following the repeated violations of the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aircraft which have been occurring continually since the beginning of NATO's involvement in the control of the airspace of former Bosnia-Herzegovina, I wish to draw your attention to this very serious problem which causes deep concern to the Yugoslav Government and point to the following.

On 20 February 1994, at 2121 hours, two NATO aircraft violated the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Boka Kotorska region. The aircraft flew at the altitude of 3 to 4 kilometres at the speed of about 720 kilometres per hour and left the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the direction of Trebinje.

On 22 February 1994, at 1144 hours, one aircraft violated the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Boka Kotorska region at a depth of about 10 kilometres, and at noon in the region of the village of Jamena at a depth of about 5 kilometres, flying at the altitude of about 19,600 metres and at the speed of 720 to 880 kilometres per hour.

On 22 February 1994, the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was violated three times between 2020 and 2126 hours: between 2020 and 2112 hours in the area of the town of Užice, between 2034 and 2115 hours in the area of the towns of Užice and Kraljevo and between 2119 and 2126 hours in the area of the town of Peć.

On 25 February 1994, the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was violated between 1038 and 1041 hours in the Boka Kotorska region at a depth of 20 kilometres and between 1102 and 1103 hours in the area of the village of Jamena at a depth of 3 kilometres. The aircraft flew at the altitude of 17 kilometres and at a speed of 780 kilometres per hour.

I take this opportunity to draw your attention to the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has repeatedly warned the competent representatives of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the former Yugoslavia of the seriousness of this problem, as it sought to overcome it through negotiations and agreement. Regrettably, all our initiatives have remained without an answer.

The said violations of the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitute a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of my country and a threat to its security. At the same time, these violations serve to put additional pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within the threats meted out continually to the entire Serb people. We are particularly concerned at the fact that all this is being done under United Nations auspices and that no measures have been taken so far to stop these provocations. If these violations continue, they can cause accidents with unforeseeable consequences for the security not only of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but of the entire Balkans, including the ongoing peace process aimed at ending the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I am confident that you share my opinion that it is of utmost importance at this juncture to overcome this problem as early as possible. Your Excellency is kindly requested to take adequate measures within the United Nations and with the NATO command to prevent these dangerous provocations from happening all over again. Your positive attitude towards this problem would be highly appreciated, as well as your early advice on the measures taken.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/274
8 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1994 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 4 March 1994.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
Chairman
Security Council Committee established by
resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines 1/ to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the eleventh report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991, 2/ 10 December 1991, 3/ 12 March 1992, 4/ 11 June 1992, 5/ 8 September 1992, 6/ 4 December 1992, 7/ 19 March 1993, 8/ 7 June 1993, 9/ 7 September 1993 10/ and 14 December 1993. 11/

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. In a note dated 18 January 1994, 12/ the President of the Security Council circulated the text of the statement made to the media on behalf of the members of the Council.

7. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 14 December 1993, 11/ no allegations of violations in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) have been reported to the Committee.

8. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991, 13/ no further replies have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036, annex.

3/ S/23279, annex.

4/ S/23708, annex.

5/ S/24083, annex.

6/ S/24545, annex.

7/ S/24912, annex.

8/ S/25442, annex.

9/ S/25930, annex.

10/ S/26430, annex.

11/ S/26874, annex.

12/ S/PRST/1994/3.

13/ S/22884/Add.2.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/275
8 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement adopted by the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory.

I shall be grateful if this statement is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 7 March 1994

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) met at the ambassadorial level in New York on 7 March 1994 to resume consideration of the grave situation in the occupied Palestinian territory resulting from the massacre committed against Palestinian worshippers in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil al Rahman (Hebron) on 25 February 1994, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. The members expressed concern over the delay by the Security Council to take necessary measures and to adopt a resolution condemning the massacre and calling for measures to be taken to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds al Sharif (Jerusalem).

The members of OIC called upon the Security Council to immediately take action and adopt the necessary resolution. In this regard, the members reaffirmed the need for measures to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian people, in accordance with, inter alia, the Fourth Geneva Convention, and called for the deployment of the United Nations military observers in the occupied Palestinian territory. They reaffirmed also the need for specific follow-up of the implementation of any such measures to be adopted by the Security Council. The members supported the proposals put forth by the Secretary-General in this regard.

The members of OIC expressed their grave concern at the repressive measures of the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories and the murders of the innocent civilians. They urged that immediate measures should be taken to disarm the Israeli settlers in the occupied territories and to dismantle all Israeli settlements there. They regarded these measures as essential for the safety and security of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The members of OIC also reaffirmed the centrality of the issue of the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif (Jerusalem) for all member States and the necessity for preserving and protecting of its sacred shrines. Further, recalling the resolutions adopted by OIC on this crucial issue, the members called upon the Security Council to reaffirm the long-held, established position that Jerusalem is an integral part of the occupied territories.

The members of OIC decided to remain seized of the matter and to participate actively in the deliberations of the Security Council and to observe closely any developments in this regard.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/276
8 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 7 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Stephen Gomersall has been appointed deputy representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/90
S/1994/277
8 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 26 of the preliminary list*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement dated 4 March 1994 by the Government of the Republic of Estonia in connection with the Estonian-Russian negotiations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Statement on the Estonian-Russian negotiations made on 4 March 1994 by the Government of Estonia

The Government of the Republic of Estonia expresses regret in connection with the breakdown in Estonian-Russian negotiations as a result of unconstructive behaviour on the part of Russia.

Russia's attempt to back away from the agreed-upon final date for withdrawal did not permit the initialling of the general agreement on withdrawal of troops, which was already completed.

The introduction of additional conditions by the Russian side, among them the demand that the Government of Estonia pay $23 million to the Government of Russia, do not conform to the international obligations Russia has taken upon itself to withdraw its troops from Estonia in an early, orderly, complete and unconditional manner.

Under the circumstances the Government of the Republic of Estonia:

1. Protests Russia's attempts to destabilize the situation in the Baltic Sea region.

2. Reconfirms yet again that Russian troops must be completely withdrawn from the territory of the Republic of Estonia by 31 August 1994 at the latest.

3. Calls upon Russia to discontinue its unconstructive stance and to continue negotiations.

4. Makes a proposal to Russia for consultations at a high political level.

The Government of the Republic of Estonia gives assurance of Estonia's good will to continue negotiations even under the current circumstances.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/278
9 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic regarding the large-scale offensive of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia in the Fizuli district of the Azerbaijani Republic, adopted on 6 March 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement dated 6 March 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On 2 March 1994, the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, at the invitation of the Russian mediator, sent his representative to Moscow in order to conduct negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict with participation by the Russian Federation. However, neither the representatives of the Republic of Armenia nor the representatives of the Armenian community in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic came to Moscow during the agreed dates to participate in the negotiation process, thereby thwarting yet another attempt by the mediator to promote the speediest cessation of military activities in the region. Such behaviour by the Armenian side clearly demonstrates the complete untenability of assertions by leaders of the Republic of Armenia about the "destructiveness and obstinacy" of Azerbaijan's position concerning the peace proposals put forward within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and by the Russian mediator.

At the same time, beginning early in the morning of 3 March 1994, armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, violating the cease-fire agreement by the parties to the conflict reflected in the Protocol signed by the Ministers of Defence of Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Russian Federation on 18 February 1994 in Moscow, undertook a large-scale offensive in the Fizuli district of the Azerbaijani Republic, using tanks and artillery, and also subjected the north-west districts of Azerbaijan bordering on Armenia to massive rocket and artillery shelling.

The aforementioned provocative actions by the high-handed aggressor, which are aimed at the further consolidation of his positions, seized by means of the armed aggression that the Republic of Armenia has been carrying out against the Azerbaijani Republic for six years now, and which have led to further victims among the peaceful Azerbaijani population, occurred, in accordance with a doleful tradition, at a time when the mission headed by the new Chairman of the CSCE Peace Conference in Minsk on Nagorny Karabakh, Mr. Ian Eliasson, was in the region. Thus, the Armenian side demonstrated yet again its unwillingness to use political methods to settle the conflict, abide by the norms and provisions of international law, and comply with the demands set forth in the Security Council resolutions adopted earlier on the question as well as the obligations that Armenia had assumed under the recently signed Protocol on the withdrawal of occupation forces from the seized Azerbaijani territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reaffirms the strong commitment of the Azerbaijani Republic to a political settlement of the conflict through negotiations and places full responsibility for the breakdown in the negotiation process and the further escalation of fighting in the region on the leaders of the Republic of Armenia.

Baku, 6 March 1994

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/279
9 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to present my compliments and to draw your attention to the timetable outlined in the agreement reached at Monrovia by the Liberian parties to the Cotonou Agreement, contained in the communiqué of 15 February 1994 (S/1994/187, annex): the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the Liberian National Transitional Government on 7 March 1994. In accordance with this decision, the Chief Justice of the Republic of Liberia, His Honour James G. Bull, administered the oath of office to the following members of the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government on Monday, 7 March, in the City of Monrovia:

His Excellency David Kpomakpor	Chairman
The Honourable Isaac Musa	Vice-Chairman
The Honourable El Mohamed Sherif	
The Honourable Phillip Z. B. Banks	
The Honourable Dexter Tahyor	

The installation ceremony was witnessed by the President of the Republic of Benin, H.E. Nicephore Soglo, current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the Chief Justice of the Gambia, the Honourable Justice B. A. Omosum; Under-Secretary-General Joseph Verner Reed, Personal Representative of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Mr. Baba Gana Kingibe; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, Mr. Ibrahima Sylla; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Amara Essy; Mr. M. A. Maturanga, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); members of the diplomatic corps; other distinguished personalities; and thousands of Liberians.

Since the civil war erupted more than four years ago, the Liberian National Transitional Government is the first unified government in the country and consists of representatives of the parties to the Cotonou agreement of 25 July 1993. Its installation will facilitate the complete disarmament of all combatants, the repatriation of over 700,000 Liberian refugees and the holding of democratic national and presidential elections, under international supervision, scheduled for 7 September 1994.

The Government and people of the Republic of Liberia express their sincerest thanks to the States members of ECOWAS, particularly those countries contributing troops to the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG), for the many sacrifices which they continue to make to achieve a resolution of the Liberian conflict. We also thank the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations for their commitment to the peace process and the provision of humanitarian assistance to the country.

The restoration of peace and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia will require the overwhelming support of the United Nations, international donors and friendly Governments. We appeal to the international community for its continued cooperation and assistance.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) William BULL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative